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Massive Teratoma in a Pomeranian Dog

Roderick Zachary
Iowa State College

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By November 30, the lymph nodes had slightly decreased in size, but the dog seemed depressed. The dog was given an intravenous blood transfusion of 200 cc. of whole blood in an effort to overcome the depression.

After discharge from the hospital on Dec. 2, 1954, the dog suffered a relapse and euthanasia was performed on Dec. 3, 1954.

Phillip Pearson, '56

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Massive Teratoma in a Pomeranian Dog. On Nov. 18, 1954, a Pomeranian dog with an abdominal enlargement was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The dog was approximately 12 years old and quite alert considering the extensive mass that could be palpated in the abdominal cavity. The mass had rapidly enlarged during the last 6 months, causing dyspnea and cardiac distress. A guarded prognosis was given to the owner, and he was informed that surgical exploration was indicated.

Upon arrival, a blood count disclosed 3,070,000 erythrocytes. Surgery was post-



This neoplastic mass weighed 2½ pounds. The patient is a 9-pound Cocker Spaniel.

poned and therapy was initiated to overcome the anemia. On Nov. 19, 200 cc. of glucose was given subcutaneously and 100 cc. of blood was administered intra-

venously. On the following day 110 cc. of blood was given intravenously.

The owner consented to surgery and the patient was operated November 20. The patient was given an epidural injection of 3 cc. of 2 percent procaine, which proved very effective. The abdomen was incised on the mid-line from the xiphoid cartilage to the anterior limits of the pelvis. About 500 cc. of sanguineous fluid was expelled at this time. Examination of the internal organs revealed the presence of a large lobulated neoplastic mass, which involved the spleen.

The mesentery along the greater curvature of the stomach was removed, ligating the vessels as it was incised. The splenic vessels were ligated and the spleen removed along with the mass. Although hemorrhage was not severe, the mucous membranes became deathly pale as the surgery continued. Two hundred cubic centimeters of blood was immediately administered intravenously along with 1.5 cc. Koagamin®. Further examination of the abdominal cavity showed the presence of many white foci on the liver. The kidneys appeared enlarged and pulpy.

The peritoneum and rectus abdominal muscles were sutured with No. 00 chromic gut, using interrupted sutures. The skin was sutured with No. 50 cotton thread. A bandage was placed around the abdomen of the patient and the dog was returned to the kennel.

An interesting comparison was made between the size of the tumor removed and the weight of the dog. The dog weighed 9 pounds after the operation; the tumor weighed 2½ pounds. The neoplasm and spleen were sectioned. They contained portions of bone, muscle, cartilage and hair. The mass was diagnosed as a teratoma.

The dog remained in the clinic until its discharge on Nov. 26, 1954, and appeared to be making an uneventful recovery. The owner was contacted by letter regarding its condition, but no answer was received. A recent phone call revealed the dog had died a week after being discharged. The dog appeared to have returned to normal until one day prior to

its death. The owner did not return the dog for a post-mortem examination, so the immediate cause of death could not be ascertained.

Roderick Zachary, '55

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Animal Companionship. Everyone has seen a dog and a child together. Their love for each other is considered unending and genuine. The entire animal world calls for and responds to the desire for deliverance from loneliness; each individual desires to share its life and experiences with another.

An unusual animal companionship was presented to the Stange Memorial Clinic sometime in October, 1954. The partnership consisted of a goat and a horse. Any separation made both animals very unhappy and uncomfortable. Many unconvinced students had the tale confirmed when they separated the two. Separation caused the goat to bleat and be quite belligerent—the horse would whinny and paw at the floor in his stall. After the two were together again they would continue in their previous docile mental attitude.

In former years it was common for horseowners in the racing world to keep a goat with their steed wherever they went. For a long time it was the superstition that the goat played a part in disease prevention—some believed that the goat's undesirable odor acted as an antiseptic. Horseowners would often surreptitiously steal the horse's goat the night before a race and cause the horse much anxiety; the horse in his franticness would spend a restless night pacing about the stall and consequently lose the race the next day. From this experience the slang expression "get your goat" has been handed down to this generation. Horses have been attached to other animals also. Often we hear of them being devoted to chickens, cats or dogs. Their high-strung disposition is considered to play a part in the formation of these unusual companionships.



Inseparable Companions

It is hard for the outsider to believe these relationships exist. We see this situation existing in a mother and her offspring; the cause is animal instinct. We know of cases where a dog becomes very devoted and attached to its master; a noble example of this is the blind man and his dog. We read in the literature of different forms of animal life devoting themselves to one another. It is amazing why two animals would feel so dependent on one another. It is awesome how they seek deliverance from their loneliness and have companionship in their own humble way.

Gary Kempers, '55

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Umbilical Hernia in a Colt.

Jan. 11, 1955, a yearling Standard-bred stallion colt entered the Stange Memorial Clinic for treatment. The history stated that a rupture, present since birth, had been enlarging during the past month. The patient was examined and found to have a reduceable swelling on the midline just anterior to the preputial orifice with a hernial ring approximately 1½ inches in diameter. A diagnosis of umbilical hernia was made.

Prior to surgery, the patient was fasted